EXCLUSION LAW WORKS HARDSHIP

Unnecessary Burden on the Better Class of Chinese.

COOLIES MUST EVER

Amendments Required to Permit the Members of Excepted Classes To Enter Country Freely.

of his life in such a position he should entitled to retire on half pay, as a

fireman or policeman does and if he becomes totally incapacitated through accident or sickness or loses his health in the discharge of his duty he or his family should receive a pen sion just as any soldier should. call attention with especial earnestness to this matter because it appeals not only to our judgment but to our sympathy; for the people on whose behalf I ask it are comparatively few in number, render incalculable service of a particularly dangerous kind, and have no one to speak for them. Indians.

During the year just past, the phase of the Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the larger legal significance of the Indian's induction into citizenship. This has made itself manifest not only in a great access of litigation in which the citizen Indian figures as a party defendant and in a more widespread disposition to levy local taxation upon his personalty. but in a decision of the United States supreme court which struck away the main prop on which has hitherto rested the government's benevolent effort to protect him against the evils of intemperance. The court holds, in effect, that when an Indian becomes. virtue of allotment of land to him. citizen of the state in which his land is situated, he passes from under federal control in such matters as this, and the acts of the congress prohibiting the sale or gift to him of intoxicants become substantially in-It is gratifying to note that the states and municipalities of the west which have most at stake in the welfare of the Indians are taking up this subject and are trying to supply, in a measure at least, the abdication of its trusteeship forced upon the federal government. Neverthe-less, I would urgently press upon the attention of the congress the question whether some amendment of the internal-revenue laws might not be of aid in prosecuting those malefactors, known in the Indian country "bootleggers," who are engaged once in defrauding the United States treasury of taxes and, what is far more important, in debauching the Indians by carrying liquors illicitly into territory still completely under federal jurisdiction.

Among the crying present needs of the Indians are more day schools sit-uated in the midst of their settleindustries pursued on their own farms and a more liberal extension of the field-matron service, which means the education of the Indian women in the arts of home-making. Until the mothers are well started in the right direction we cannot reasonably expect much from the children who are soon to form an integral part of our American citizenship. Morevore, the exadult Indians for refusing offers of remunerative employment at a distance from their homes is that they dare not leave their families too long One effectual remed; for this state of things is to employ the minds and strengthen the moral fiber of the Indian women—the end to which the work of the field matron is especially directed. I trust that the congress will make its appropria-

war, the rinderpest, the locusts, the drought and the cholera have been drought and the cholera have been united as causes to prevent a return of the prosperity much needed in the islands. The most serious is the destruction by the rinderpest of more than 75 per cent of the draft cattle, because it will take several years of the United States change of climate and the rigors of without injuring interests in America. the voyage and died from other diseases than rinderpest.

The income of the Philippine govin every way to avoild a deficit. It has Hawaii is too heavily taxed. posing taxes on cigars, cigarettes and period of say, twenty years 75 old Spanish industrial taxes, ple is undoubtedly correct, it may buildings, and for harbor improvened amendments for the purpose of reconciling the people to its provisers. It cannot be too often repeated tons. The income derived from it has partly made up for the reduction in Territory of Hawali on

There has been a marked increase of its departments has been rendered field labor and domestic service.

from current income for these purstaces, and great obstacles, in the posses. Steps are being taken, by advertisement for competitive bids, to secure the construction and maintenance of 1.000 miles of rallway by private corporations under the recent enabling legislation of the congress. The transfer of the friar lands in secure with the contract made against odds equal to those that now scale and that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state. There is no obligation upon us to treat terprivate corporations under the recent is no obligation upon us to treat terprivate corporations under the congress. When the business of each consulate is being done, instead of depending upon cassing the business of each consulate is being done, instead of depending upon cassing done, instead o

pletely effected, and the money paid. Provision has just been made by statute for the speedy settle-ment in a special proceeding in the supreme court of controversies over the possession and title of church buildings and rectories arising be-tween the Roman Catholic church nd schismatics claiming under an dent municipalities. Negotiations and nearings for the settlement of the mount due to the Roman Catholic Thurch for rent and occupation of hurches and rectories by the army of the United States are in progress, and it is hoped a satisfactory concluion may be submitted to the con-

gress before the end of the session Tranquility has existed during the ast year throughout the archipelago, except in the province of Cavite, the province of Batangas, and the province of Samar, and in the island of Jolo among the Moros. The Jolo disturbance was put to an end by several sharp and short engagements. and now peace prevails in the Moro province. Cavite, the mother of larones in the Spanish times, is so permeated with the traditional sympa thy of the people for ladronism as to nake it difficult to stamp out the disase. Batangas was only disturbed by reason of the fugitive ladrones from Cavite. Samar was thrown ino disturbance by the uneducated and partly savage peoples living in the mountains, who, having been given by the municipal code more power than they were able to exercise discreet-

people raising hemp to sell it at a much less price than it was worth. and by their abuses drove their peo-Cavite and Samar are inthority. tances of reposing too much confiself-governing power of people. The disturbances have all low been suppressed, and it is hoped that with these lessons local governments can be formed which will secure quiet and peace to the deserving proof of the fact that if there has been any error as regards giving self-government in the Philippines it has been in the direction of giving it too next April the first legislative assemoly for the islands will be held. he sanity and self-restraint of this body much will depend so far as the future of self-government of the slands is concerned.

The most encouraging feature the whole situation has been the very great interest taken by the common cople in education and the ncrease in the number of enrolled tudents in the public schools. acrease was from 300,000 to half a million pupils. The average attend-ince is about 70 percent. The only limit upon the number of pupils beems to be the capacity of the govrnment to furnish teachers and choolhouses

slands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering the Unit-Islands be entirely removed. free trade between the islands and American capital in the United States in the products of and in Porto Rico.

the people of the United States and

are the methods of agriculture in the terest of the islands themselves. Philippine Islands, so slow is capital have been paying all possible he agricultural products below what the only solution is the training of agricultural produced in Spanish times. The Filipino labor, and this will take a straining of war, the rinderpest, the locusts, the long time. The enactment of a law this means to make it advantageous any length of time now, when matters stuffy. In Normal, III., over twenty than 75 per cent of the draft cattle, mental standpoint; and wante its ac-because it will take several years of breeding to restore the necessary number of these indispensable aids to agriculture. The commission at-tempted to supply by purchase from adjoining countries the needed cattle but the experiments made were un-successful. Most of the cattle im-the agricultural development of their ported were unable to withstand the archipelago. It will aid the Filipinos

In my judgment immediate steps I shall not now repeat those recom-should be taken for the fortification mendations, but I shall lay all my ernment has necessarily been reduced should be taken for the fortification by reason of the business and agri- of Hawali. This is the most imporcultural depression in the islands, and tant point in the Pacific to fortify in the government has been obliged to order to conserve the interests of this exercise great economy to cut down country. It would be hard to over-its expenses, to reduce salaries, and state the importance of this need. adopted an internal-revenue law, im- should be enacted setting aside for a posing taxes on distilled liquors, and abolishing the cent of the internal revenue and old Spanish industrial taxes. The customs receipts from Hawaii as a revenue and law has not operated as smoothly as special fund to be expended in the was hoped, and although its princi- islands for educational and public American lines. That territory has serious commercial and industrial in the number of Pilipinos employed probems to reckon with; but no meas-in the civil service, and a correspond- ure of relief can be considered which ing decrease in the number of Amer-icans. The government in every one and restricting them by statute to nore efficient by elimination of un- status of servility can never again be desirable material and the promotion of deserving public servants.

Improvements of harbors, roads. of its problems is special legislation and bridges continue, although the admitting to Hawati a class of labor-cutting down of the revenue forbids ers denied admission to the other the expenditure of any great amount states and territories. There are onstacles, and great obstacles, in the

PUREFOOD LAW NEEDED

Adulteration Menace to Public Health.

CONGRESS SHOULD TAKE CONTROL OF NIAGARA

New York Probably Willing to Allow Nation to Take Up Work in Con-Junction With Canadians.

meet its problems as other American communities have met theirs can oe accepted as final. Hawali shall never ly, elected municipal officers who accepted as final. Hawali shall never abused their trusts, compelled the become a terirtory in which a goyerning class of rich planters exists by means of coolie labor. Even if the and by their abuses drove their peo-ple into resistance to constituted au-thereby rendered slower, the growth must only take place by the admission of immigrants fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship. Our aim must be to develop the territory on the same basis of stable citizenship as exists on

> Porto Rico. I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all cit izens of Porto Rico. There is, in my judgment, no excuse for failure to de this. The harbor of San Juan should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury, and not from the Porto Ri-can treasury. The elections in Porto Rico should take place every years, and the legislature should meet n session every two years. The pres ent form of government in Porto Rico which provides for the appointment by the president of the members of the executive council or upper house of the legislature, has proved satisfactory and has inspired confidence do not deem it advisable at the present time to change this form in any

d States. I carnestly recommend that affects our insular possessions generthe tariff now imposed by the Dingley ally; namely, the need of an increased bill upon the products of the Philwhole franchise question in the isxcept the tariff on sugar and tobac- lands. In the proper desire to preand that that tariff be reduced to vent the islands being exploited by per cent of the present rates under speculators and to have them develtrack the tariff upon tobacco and su-track produced in the Philippine Isl-fusing to grant sufficiently liberal free trade between the island that Dingley act: that after July 1, op in the interest of their own peo-American capital in the Philippines the United States in the products of each country then be provided for by law.

A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1994, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States until July 1, 1906. I carnestly recommend that this suspension be postponed until July 1, 1909, I think post Elsewhere coastwise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philippiness world simply because the United States and the Philippiness world simply because the United States and the Philippiness world simply because the United States and the Philippiness competition. In addition to sanitating the isthman convinced that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms, and will only interfere and be an obstace to the trade between the Philippiness and the United States; but if the coastwise law must be thus applied coastwise law must be thus applied coastwise law must be thus applied.

The doubtful utility to apply the achieved its present position in the business world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippiness world simply because the united states and the Philippines competition. In addition to sanitating the isthman and all other the united states and the Philippines competition. In addition to sanitating the isthman and all other the united states and the Un certainly it ough not to have effect our insular possessions to lay behind in in free trade is enjoyed between in industrial development from any our insular possessions to lay behind their respective products.

Livisted jealousy of business success. It is, of course, a mere truism to say that the business interval. I do not anticipate that free trade between the islands and the United comes the financial interest of some-States will produce a revolution in body to develop them. Yet this de-States will produce a revolution in body to develop them. Yet this de-the sugar and tobacco production of the Philippine Islands. So primitive earnestly to be wished for in the inis especially directed. I trust that the congress will make its appropriations for Indian day schools and field matrons as generous as may consist with the other pressing demands upon its providence.

The Philippines.

During the last year the Philippines.

During the last year the Philippines and to bacco producers in five signals have been slowly recovering from the series of disasters which, since American occupation, have greatly reduced the amount of agricultural products below what the only solution is the training of Filippine labor, and this will take a greatly reduced in Sonish times. The have been paying all possible heed to

> I earnestly ask that Alaska be givon an elective delegate. Some person should be chosen who can speak with authority of the needs of the territory. The government should aid in the ports of the secretary of war and the shove, which can be easily done if Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon river, in American territory. In my last two messages I advocated certain additional action on behalf of Alaska. stress upon the one recommendation of giving to Alaska some one authorized to speak for it. I should prefer that the delegate was made elective, but if this is not deemed wise then make him appointive. At any rate, give Alaska some person whose husiness it shall be to speak with authority on her behalf to the congress. The natural resources of Alaska are great. Some of the chief needs of the peculiarly energetic, self-reliant, and typically American white population of Alaska were set forth in my last message. I also earnestly ask your attention to the needs of the Alaskan Indians. All Indians who are competent should receive the full rights of American citizenship. It is, for instance, a gross and indefensible wrong to deny to such hardworking, decent-living Indians as the Metlakahtlas the right to obtain licenses as captains, pilots and engineers, the right to enmining claims, and to profit by homestead law. These particular Indians are civilized, and are competent and entitled to be put on the same basis with the white men

round about them. Admission to Statehood. I recommend that Indian Territory

four territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that the of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two states. There is no justification for further delay; and the advisability of making four territories into two states

has been clearly established. In some of the territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The congress should by gambling. The congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance. The Panama Canal.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama. under which the construction of the Panama canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States senate on Febru-ary 23, 1904. The canal properties of the French Canal Company were of the French Canal Company were transferred to the United States on GRATIFYING PROGRESS April 23, 1904, on payment of \$40,-000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the commission was reorganized and it now consists of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harrod, Rear-Admiral Mordecal T. Endicot, Brigadier General Peter C. Hains, and Colonel Oswald H. Ernst. John F. Stevens was appointed chief engineer on July 1 last. Active work in cana construction, mainly preparatory, has been in progress for less than a year and a half. During that period two points about the canal have ceased to be open to debate. First, the question of route; the canal will be built on the Isthmus of Panama. Second, question of feasibility; there are no physical obstacles on this route that American engineering skill will not be able to overcome without serlous difficulty, or that will prevent the completion of the canal within a reasonable time and at a reasonable This is virtually the unanimous testimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter for the government.

The point which remains unsettled is the question of type, whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level, or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay before congress at an early day the findings of the adivisory board of American and European en-gineers, that at my invitation have been considering the subject, together with the report of the commission thereon; and such comments thereon recommendations in reference hereto as may seem necessary. The American people is pledged to

the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most earnestly to the congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. choolhouses.

The agricultural conditions of the sland enforce more strongly than ver the argument in favor of reducting the tariff on the products of the chilippine Islands entering the Unit-Gratifying progress has been made till the Canal Zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work The isthmus had to be sanitated. The task has been so thoroughaccomplished that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the isthmus and general health conditions isthmus and general health conditions vastly improved. The same methods which converted the island of Cuba As a strange which converted the island of Cuba As a stranger within your gates I from a pest hole, which menaced the have been very much interested to learn of the use and supposed necessary account to sail account to place of abode, have been applied on the isthmus with very satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt when the plans for water supply, payone is sure that consumptives are

isthmus now working so harmonious-isty and effectively, if there is delay in with the hollow cement blocks jus

The Department of State.

I recommend more adequate provision than has been made heretofore row and in the ceiling row of each for the work of the department of state. Within a few years there has light and the occupants breathe been a very great increase in the ter air than any tent heated a amount and importance of the work to those cottages. be done by that department, both in erican capital which is seeking investof facilities for doing the work affordour foreign relations.

Neither at home nor abroad is there sufficient working force to do the business preperly. In many respects the system which was adequate to the work of twenty-five or even ten, years ago, is inadequate now, and should be changed. Our consular force should be classified, and appointments should be made to the several classes, with authority to the executive to assign the members of each class to duty at such the ing made as at present to specified ture of permanency and do not fully posts. There should be an adequate appear before some time passes. inspection service, so that the department may be able to inform itself how leally known under the name of "Ar

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for a cierical force in every consulate, composed entirely of Americans, in-stead of the insufficient provision now made, which compels the employment of great numbers of citizens of foreign countries whose services can be obtained for less money. At a large part time until at the end of four week of our consulates the office quarters and the clerical force are inadequate to the performance of the onerous duties imposed by the recent provisions of our immigration laws as well as by our increasing trade. In many parts of the world the lack of suitable quarters for our embassies, legations, and consulates detracts from the respect in which our officers ought to be held. and seriously impairs their weight and

Suitable provision should be made for the expense of keeping our diplo-matic officers more fully informed of what is being done from day to day in the progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information caused by insufficient appropriations available for cable tolls and for clerical and messenger service, frequently puts our ofsenger service, frequently puts our officers at a great disadvantage and detacts from their usefulness. The salary list should be readjusted. It does not now correspond either to the importance of the service to be rendered and the degree of ability and experience required in the different positions, or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries and forehead. Massage throat and are quite inadequate.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, December 5, 1905.

The Cure of One's Self

made fit to work in, and provi-has been made for the welfare tions, in thoroughly ventilated houses and comfort of those who are to do which are under complete control as the work. During the past year a to temperature. In the tent the air that by the middle of the approaching that between middle and midnight.

year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

Houses can be built of wood, having continuous hollow walls from the basement to the roof, which permit of changing the air of all its rooms once such hour; in winter carrying as much above, which can be easily done if the steel joint supporting castings are used and openings must be cast into room. Every window may be closed the ter air than any tent heated air of

But leaving the unfortunates as Washington and abroad. This has they are may not even a layman help been caused by the great increase of to alleviate their condition. Few of our foreign trade, the increase of us know all that there is in simple wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more generally three which I am sure will be of than heretofore, the increase of Am- great benefit to any person suffering from any chronic complaint. ment in foreign countries, and the ger them, not in doubt, but in abso-growth of our power and weight in the lute certainty that they will help very councils of the civilized world. There materially from ninety to ninety-five has been no corresponding increase per cent of all persons (sick or well) per cent of all persons (sick or well) above the age of fifty years who ed to the department having charge of them a patient and persistent fair trial.

Several years ago a physician of Pittsburg hit upon s combination of the double bi-chloride of arsenic and gold which has the happy faculty of being absorbed in the blood of the stomach. Its use adds rapidly to the blood. It takes immediate effect on throat and acts wonderfully on posts as the interests of the service re-quire, instead of the appointments be-ual organs. Its results are in the naprescription is now scientif-

toward greater strength to throw of

Another simple remedy of undoubted and proved value is the free use of pure olive oil. If I could laud its virtues in letters an inch long it would not be too much. Properly used it is one of the most valuable articles of the household. It is of the great-est assistance in inflamation of the bowels. It is invaluable in treating loose and running bowels. It will positively regulate chronic costiveness within 48 hours of its use. Thus it becomes an aid to digestion. It is the most perfect of vegetable foods. It is life to slow death. It is invaluable. Take from a teaspoon to a tablespoo from one-half to one hour before on two or three meals each day. Study its use in each individual case and each one will soon be able to use it as the system demands. Don't forget I stake my reputation on its invaluable to nine people out of ten who have passed the age of fifty years whether sick or well. It does not in-terfere with any medicines being

oughly massage each and every inch of his body, from the toes to and in-Scientific Methods of Sanitation Have
Changed Isthmus From Death
Trap to Proper Place to Live.

Trap to Proper Place to Live. ing the passing of the blood. Many people rise with a slow and sluggish circulation and illy prepared for the day's activities. There will be no sluggishness after an hour of such ex-ercise. Commence with easy movements, for only fifteen minutes the the patient is exerting his whole strength on each massage. Don't rub. Knead, pull, press and push-work in an effort to reach every individual inch of bone, muscle, artery and nerve. Get books and study your anatomy and then see what you can do to straighten out those "knots" is your system. Knead the bowels with a steady pressure of both Knead every other place that there is to knead. Pull and haul your mus-cles. Look at any child and see how it works and pulls and hauls all day long. He is storing up strength. Esnately, the muscles of the back, the back bone, and reach way up under In many cases the salaries and forehead. Massage throat and even the eye muscles if the eyes are

Oh yes you can, anyone can do it effectively if they are not lazy. I am over sixty years of age and have not missed a day of massage in the past eighteen months.

If it interests anyone to know it,

I should have been a dead man several times within the past ten years. That I am not is due in a measure to the remedies explained above. If I live until I am seventy, I shall be a much stronger man than when at

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 29, 1905.

What have you to trade for property at Los Cerrillos; cost \$1250; trad-ing price one-half of cost. A snap if you can use the property. Don't be afraid to talk with me. T. L. Mc-Spalden, 300 South Broadway.

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